

# MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

# CALENDAR YEAR 2005 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

TOPISAW CAFEK WATER ASSU-Public Water Supply Name

PWS ID#(s)(List ID #s for all water Systems covered by Tims Certy
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribut a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation or provided to the customers upon request.
Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by:
Advertisement in local paper
On water bills
Other
Date Customers were Informed://
CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
Date Mailed/Distributed://
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR & proof of publication)  Name of Newspaper: DANY / EADER  Date Published: Of older Description
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)  Date Posted: 6 1/8/2013 TOPISAW CREEK WIA DEFICE
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the addrewww
CERTIFICATION
I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this pull water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in a CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public was system officials by the Mississispi State Department of Health, Division of Water Supply.  Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) (Please type/print)
Signature  Date
Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215

# Copy of 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

#### Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

**Ground Water** 

Source water assessment and its availability

At the office

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

# How can I get involved?

Help to conserve water.

#### **Significant Deficiencies**

\*\*\*APRIL 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionculides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environnmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601) 576-7518.

### **Additional Information for Lead**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Topisaw Creek Water Assn., Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

**Water Quality Data Table** 

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water		inge High	Sample Date	<u>Violation</u>	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disin	1	Description		1	]			
(There is convincing e	vidence tha	t additio	n of a dis	infecta	nt is ne	cessary fo	or control of	microbial contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.9	1.3	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contamina	ints							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.14	1.14	1.14	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.02608	0.026 08	0.0260 8	2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.169	0.169	0.169	2012		Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0	0	0	2012	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.87	1.87	1.87	2012	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contamin	nants							
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	0	0	0	2012	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.

Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	0	0	0	2012	No	Er	osion of natural deposits
<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG	<u>AL</u>	Your <u>Water</u>	Sam <u>Da</u> i		# Sample Exceeding	1		Typical Source
Inorganic Contamina	nts			•					
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	201	10	0	Ne	)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	201	.0	0	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

# For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Tonya Foret

Address:

Address: 2190 Mallallieu Dr Se Ruth, MS 39662 Phone: (601)835-0712 Fax: (601)835-0773 E-Mail: topisawwater@yahoo.com

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI LINCOLN COUNTY

	undersigned notary public in ar	nd for
	Lincoln, County, Mississippi,	<u>lds</u> ,
	an authorized representative of	a
	newspaper as defined and des	cribed in
	Sections 13-3-31 and 13-3-32	of the
	Mississippi Code of 1972, as a	mended, who
	being duly sworn, states that the	ne notice, a
	true copy of which hereto attac	ched,
	appeared in the issues of said	newspaper
	as follows:	1
	Date June 23	, 20
	Date	, 20
	Number of Words	
	Published	Time
	Total \$ 1211.76	
	Signed 21/2	
	Authorized Represents THE DAILY LEA	
SWORN topand subscribed before me the	a Ole day of Ulle	, 20 <u>(</u> S
My Epopolities ion Expires	Notary Put	No.
My Epwin Expires:	, valuery Full	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

#### 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 2013

Is my water safe?
We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory egencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with Information because frictioned questioners are our best about.

## Where does my water come from? Ground Water

# Source water assessment and its availability At the office

2013 JUN

Significant Deficiencies
"APRIL 2, 0115 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING"
In accordance with the Redocudater Risk, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for redonacides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the schedulate deadline; however, during an audit of the Missaspip Sales Desemble, public water supply completed sampling by the schedulate deadline; beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the schedulate deadline in the Missaspip Sales Desemble; public water supply completed sampling by the schedulate deadline in the Missaspip Sales Desemble; public water supply completed sampling sales and resolute until turber notice. Although this same to the result of incidence of the public water supply in the sample of the sample sa

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young obliden. Lead in direkting water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

Topsaw Creek Water Ash. Inc. is responsible for prividing high quality direkting water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been along for several hours, you can minimize the potential for several by flushing your lapt for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for direkting or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in direkting nethods, and steps you can take to minimize a uposure to a realistic from the Safe Direkting Water Hotitier or at hepotylewwe due, govisalewaterlead.

Water Quality Data Table
In order to ensore that say water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below fists at of the drinking water contaminants water tested, only those substances issed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain more naturally occurring contaminants. At you levels, those substances are generally rose to individe year. All sources of drinking water contain more naturally occurring contaminants. At you levels, those substances are generally rose to all ordinary water. An exercise would be externed year-pearing, and in most class, would not provide seally note that After naturally occurring more than the table of contaminant sets of all ordinary water. All not provided in the safe of containing water and than the provided and the safe of containing water and than the safe of containing water and safe of containing water and than the safe of containing water and that the safe of containing water and that the safe of containing water and than the safe of containing water and safe of containing water and the safe of containing water and the safe of containing water and the safe of containing water and s

	MCLG	MCL						900		
Contaminants	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	Yo Wa			nge I High		imple Date	***PViolation***	
Disinfectants & Dis	infectant By-	Product			100		ar-r	CALLED TO	1 - crotemen	Typical Source of the second in use
(There is convincing evi	dence that add	tion of a disinfer	dant is necessary	for control	of microbial	contaminant				
Chlorine (as Ci2)(ppm)	4	4	1,		0.9	1.3		012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contamir	ants		1 5 6 6 7	161919					110	THE SOURCE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.1	4	1.14	1.14	2	012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.028	08	0.02608	0.02608	. 2	012	No	glass and electronics production waste  Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries;
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.16	9	0.169	0.169	2	012	No.	Erosion of natural deposits  Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth: Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0		0	0	2	012	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.0	3	80.0	0.08	2	011-	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Chromium (ppm)	100	100	1.83		1.87	1.87	20	012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contam	inanis				21010	1.0	131111111		100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposit
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	0	T	0	0	20	012	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCl/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Alpha emitters (pCI/L)	0	15	0		0	0	20	)12	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your ''	Sample Date			Exceeds.			Typical Source
Inorganie Contamin	ints					0.00		6 (6 T)		Appear decision
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2010		0	No		Corrosion of hous	ehold plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2010		0	No			ehold plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions 1	threads protecting the second
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ррь	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA NA	NA: not applicable
ND ND	ND: not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

	naking Water Descriptions
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technolog
П	To Treatment Technology A residence of unitarity value, much are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technolog
AL	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  Al: Action Level: The acceptation of the content of the conte
Variances and	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permissions not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions
MRDLG	MRDI G. Maylanum conduct districts
	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a diriking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health.
MRDL	MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.
	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.  There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNB	g order to a distillation of a distillation in a distillation in the distillation of microbial contaminants.

RECEIVED WATER SUPPLY

MCG	Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.02608	0.02608	0
Consensable REDG MADO Three Area Service Servi	Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.14	1.14	
Corriamina bir (c. 1908) 1 MADO 1 MAD	PARTICIPATION OF THE PARTICIPA	ninanjs og jede		143		
Contembable: MIDES HIDE TO THE CONTEMBER OF SAME SAME SAME SAME SAME SAME SAME SAME	Chlorine (as Cl2)(ppr	n) 4	4"	1.1	0.9	
Commentionable MADLO MADLO Water Law					la o sucreso	
Mental Trial Late Tour Call Services						
The state of the s		of the contract	Ti or	Tour S		
		di unio di di	a constant	or letter of the letter	I Walion Sales	

 Previous Balance:
 0.00

 WATER #1
 USED: 5260
 27.55

 PREV: 1847920
 PRES: 1853180

Billed: 06/28/13 27.55 is due by 07/10/13 After 07/20/13 pay 30.31

TOTAL NEW CHARGES

27.55

Acct# 01391.1

27.55 is due by 07/10/13

27.55 is due by 07/10/13

After 07/20/13 pay 30.31

Last Pmt \$39.10 06/10/13 | Odd/14/10/18 | Odd/14/10/18 | Odd/14/18 | Odd/1

Blue or Black Ink Only. No staples.

C COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE P		0.000	All the second second	28/6/2019	Y	125		Cladens	: B 3TAW - D 3	RECEIVE
Inorgania Continui	S Excession Services									
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1,14		1.14	gara	*	vic	in the	glass and electronics production waste
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0260		0.02608	0.02608	. 2	012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.169	}	0.169	0.169	2	012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth: Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0		0	0	2	012	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.08		0.08	0.08	2	011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; natural deposits; Discharge from mines Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	100	100	1.87		1.87	1.87	2	012	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contan	ainants · ·		10 de 10 de 10	1000			0.000	74.0X		and the state of the purp times, crosser or material deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	0		0	0	2	012	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Alpha emitters (pCI/L)	0	15	0		0	0	2	012	No	Eroslon of natural deposits
Conteminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sampk Date		Semples eed na AL	Exceeds			Typical Source
Inorganic Contamin	ants	100		1137	44.00		4600	300	100	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2010		0	No		Corrosion of hou	sehold plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2010		0	No	-	Corrosion of hou	sehold plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

	The second of th						
Term	Definition						
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)						
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)						
pCiA.	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)						
NA NA	NA: not applicable						
ND	ND: not detected						
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.						

Important Dr	tokuig Waler Descriptions
Term	Definition Page 1
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of salety
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology
	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permissions not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under contain conditions
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health.  MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.  There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitoring Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:	
Tonya Foret	Phone (601) 835-0712
2190 Matlatieu Dr. SE	Fax: (601) 835-0773
Ruth, MS 39662	E-Mail: topisawwater⊕yahoo.com

 $\label{eq:constraints} \mathcal{A} = \{ \{ \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{y}}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{y}} \} \mid \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{y}} \in \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{y}} \}$